

SENATE AMENDS FLAT RATE BILL

Great Changes Made in Measure
by Some of the Substitute
Sections.

SENATORS EXPLAIN VOTES

House Kills Innkeepers' License
Bill and Proposition to Com-
mute Death Sentence of
Arthur Bosworth.

Montpelier, Jan. 9.—The Senate this afternoon sat again in executive session as a committee of the whole to consider the flat rate intangible bill. The discussion lasted nearly three hours, and when the committee rose and the doors were opened the committee reported to the Senate recommending the adoption of 12 amendments, some of them unimportant and others making great changes in the measure. The amendments were adopted by a vote of 25 to 5.

Mr. Barber, in explaining his vote, said he did not favor the amendments because they placed the burden where it does not belong, that they favor the rich man at the expense of the poor man. But he recognized that this was a compromise, that it represented an attempt to get together and indicated that the Senate was trying to do something and endeavoring to enact constructive legislation. He therefore voted yes.

Mr. Batchelder voted yes, reserving the right to propose further amendments at a later stage.

Mr. McFeters voted yes because he wanted to see some improvement in the law.

Mr. Dale voted no because he believed that the amended measure would make no progress in the House. The more important amendments follow: In section 2 by inserting after the words, "located within the State," the following: "Nor to include money or securities received by domestic trust company or savings bank and trust company as trustee under order of court or otherwise."

By striking out section 8 and inserting a new section to read as follows: "Section 8. Unless otherwise provided, personal estate not taxed under section one of this act shall be annually set in the abstract of individual list of the grand list in separate columns set apart therefor to the owner thereof in the town, village, school or fire district where such property is situated on the first day of April at one per cent. of its appraised valuation and shall be subject to an annual tax of one hundred cents on the dollar of such grand list."

"Section 9. Money loaned by any person, corporation or banking institution at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum the payment of which is secured by a mortgage on real estate within this State, duly executed and recorded, shall be exempt from taxation provided such loan does not exceed the value of such real estate. In case such loan exceeds the value of such real estate, the excess of the loan shall be taxed under section 1 of this act."

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

"Section 10. Section 74 of the public statutes as amended by section 1 of No. 25 of the acts of 1910 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 74. A domestic savings bank or savings institution doing business herein shall annually pay a tax to the State, which is hereby assessed at the rate of seven-tenths of one per cent. upon the average amount of its deposits and accumulations, after deducting therefrom the average amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of its assets invested in United States government bonds, and the average amount of the assessed valuation of real estate owned by such corporation, and after further deducting therefrom the average amount of its assets loaned at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, the payment of which is secured by mortgages duly executed and recorded upon real estate within this State, as provided in this act."

"Section 11. Section 75 of the public statutes as amended by section 2 of No. 25 of the acts of 1910 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 75. A domestic trust company or savings bank and trust company doing business herein shall annually pay a tax to the State, which is hereby assessed at the rate of seven-tenths of one per cent. upon the average amount of its deposits, including money or securities received as trustee under order of court or otherwise, after deducting the average amount, not exceeding ten per cent. of its assets invested in United States government bonds, and after deducting therefrom the average amount of its assets loaned at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, the payment of which is secured by mortgages duly executed and recorded upon real estate within this State, as provided in this act."

LAIRD BILL NOT SUBSTITUTED.

Mr. Blanchard of Windsor moved to further amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting section 65, the flat rate exemption bill. Mr. Laird opposed the proposal as did Mr. Barber. Mr. Johnson said that the bill as amended was an attempt to carry out the promises of the party platform, and opposed Mr. Blanchard's amendment, reading from the republican platform to show what had been promised. The amended bill, he said, was the only thing in sight that attempted to carry out the pledge.

The Blanchard amendment was defeated and the bill was ordered to a third reading. When it comes up to-morrow afternoon it is understood that there will be further debate and that other amendments will be offered.

Mr. Preston objected to the passage in the Senate this morning of H. 210, making an appropriation to pay the expenses of Vermont veterans to Gettysburg, to attend the 50th anniversary of the battle there next June. Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Dyer of Addison, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Croft and Mr. Chaffee of Rutland, Mr. Davis of Orleans and Mr. Wright of Washington favored the bill. A roll call was demanded and Mr. Preston voted alone in opposition to the bill.

"The House this morning killed the innkeepers' license bill. The measure had considerable support, but was unfavorably reported by the committee and many members, while not opposed to permitting the granting of licenses to hotels, believed that the proposed measure was an infringement of the local option principle."

CHANGES LOCATION OF UNION STATION

Public Service Commission Find
Old Site at White River
Junction Impracticable.

Newport, Jan. 10.—The public service commission announces that it has found it impracticable to order the new passenger station at White River Junction located on the old triangular site, and has ordered the Boston & Maine and the Central Vermont railways to construct a new union passenger station on the west side of all the tracks. The station, the commission announces, should be completed before January 1, 1914, and in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the commission. The plans are to be submitted for approval no later than April 1, 1913.

The location will involve no material change in the grade of any of the tracks. The existing bridge across the Connecticut river and the bridge of the new station in the old place and at the same time adequate platform lengths continuous to the passenger tracks. The old station was destroyed by fire in November, 1911.

The new location may involve an elimination of Goff's crossing and it will also necessitate the abandonment of the Central Vermont's railway yard, but a new yard can be constructed on property available and suitable for the purpose. The Central Vermont engine house and coal and track leading to the coal shed can remain unchanged.

MISS GOULD TO WED SOON.

Guests Do Not Divulge Date but January 22 Is Hinted.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Although secrecy is still being maintained as to plans for the wedding of Miss Helen M. Gould to Philip J. Shepard at Lyndhurst, her country seat, the activity of Archibald Robie, Miss Gould's superintendent, and his men in cleaning up the estate and also the appearance yesterday of Nathan Franko, who is to have charge of the music, forecasts that the wedding will take place shortly.

The best guess is that it will take place shortly after noon on Wednesday, January 22. In spite of the fact that Miss Gould has issued invitations to about 75 relatives and friends, none has broken trust. The only reason Miss Gould withholds the date is because she fears an early announcement will cause her much annoyance.

Miss Gould will be married in the drawing room in the south-east corner of Lyndhurst. This room overlooks the Hudson and is the largest and most pleasant in the house. The entrance to Lyndhurst is on the east side. A large hall runs east and west and the dining room is on the north. The music room and library are between the drawing and dining rooms. The floor is of marble.

It is natural that Miss Gould has selected Lyndhurst for her wedding, for she inherited it from her father and it has been her home most of her life. There are here her father's immense conservatories on the estate. It is probable the decorations will be furnished from the greenhouses. Miss Gould is proud of the fact that they were built by her father, whom she dearly loved.

Some of the music selections have been suggested by Mr. Shepard, who for several years sang in a church choir in Chicago. It is believed here that full details of the wedding will be announced in a few days.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

The coronation of the Emperor of Japan will take place in 1914.

Liberty head and "In God We Trust" will not appear on the new nickels.

London fears an invasion of American negroes seeking equality treatment.

Nottingham lace manufacturers report that Americans and others are stealing their patterns.

A lobster famine is reported from western Nova Scotia, due to heavy storms that have made fishing difficult.

The latest government estimate places the population of continental United States at 92,650,000.

With 220 days of Hudson river navigation for the season of 1912, one week more will smash all records.

Since opening of parcel post service, one express company at New York has discharged 75 employees.

Naval Academy students have condemned the new dancing rules which compel them to hold their left arms rigid while floating through a waltz, forbid the introduction of any new dances and force them to keep their partners at least three inches away.

Figures made public by the coal trust showed that 6,243,725 tons of anthracite were shipped to market in 1912 than in 1911.

The Premier Diamond company attributes its 600 per cent. profit to the demand from the United States for precious jewels.

Of public utilities in Germany 65 per cent. are owned by the government, compared with but five per cent. in the United States.

The flour output of Minneapolis during 1912 reached a total of 17,031,000 barrels, an increase of a million barrels over 1911, which was the banner year.

Germany has started an anti-tipping crusade by discontinuing the custom of giving street car conductors a 5-pfenning gratuity for making change.

Physicians, who report an unusually large number of pneumonia cases, advise persons to keep their feet moderately during unseasonable weather.

The new liner Imperator, which will be floated early in May, will be the biggest liner in the world. It will have 11 decks and a length of 910 feet long.

Liane De Fougy, the French variety actress, met her husband, Prince Ghika, stands a good chance to rule Albania.

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"All that there is of hope and of promise for the future of the teaching profession is bound up in the hands of the teachers of to-morrow. She is to be more broadly educated than the teacher of to-day; she is to be trained in her college life with more definite consideration for the attributes of bodily and mental health, for the social arts, and for intellectual poise. In other words, the selfhood of the young woman of the future is to be sustained and developed. The physical and the spiritual sides of her nature, as well as the intellectual, must receive the impress of culture. Furthermore, the teacher of to-morrow is to be definitely chosen for her profession and the choice will have to be made by the college which carries on her training."

"When we stop to think of the conditions in the past and at the present time, we realize that the teachers of yesterday and the teachers of to-day have entered the profession wholly through their own choice. If a girl wanted to earn a little more money than her father could provide, or if she had a desire to get away from home and create for herself new social surroundings, it was not a very difficult matter for her to decide that she had entered her school course, the work in English or history or mathematics; the next step in her process of reasoning was the conclusion that she would like to be a teacher; that she would teach English, or history, or mathematics, or Latin. In this way a large number of the teachers of the present have come into the work with no greater fitness for it than a mere fondness for some line of study."

"The element of adaptability to the needs of the profession will receive greater consideration in the choice of the teacher of to-morrow. The college will be called upon to measure her efficiency by the evidence she shows in her college life of ability to control and direct the intellectual, physical and social forces of her own life. The inefficient young woman, the one who has no other qualifications, will not be chosen to assume control and guidance of the habits of thought and action in adolescent youth. The efficiency of the teacher of to-morrow will not be measured merely by her ability to hear the subject matter in the text-

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There now are 450,000 enfranchised women in the world, according to figures compiled by London suffragettes, of which number 270,000 are Americans.

Secretary MacVeagh has approved the design of a new five-cent piece. It will be plainly severe, bearing the word "Liberty" and date of coinage on one side, instead of a female Liberty head.

Finding the door of his mother's home in Brantley, Pa., locked and having no key, Peter Kinsler backed his mule toward the door, tickle the animal with a straw and the mule kicked the door to pieces.

John H. Cove of Norfolk, Va., a one-time Mosley Ranger, directs in his will that a mausoleum be erected for himself and wife, at a cost of \$100,000, "no more, no less," and specifies minute details of its construction.

Federal Judge Hough has ordered the receivers of the United States Motors company to accept the bid of \$7,650,000 made by representatives of the colored in her school course, the work in English or history or mathematics; the next step in her process of reasoning was the conclusion that she would like to be a teacher; that she would teach English, or history, or mathematics, or Latin. In this way a large number of the teachers of the present have come into the work with no greater fitness for it than a mere fondness for some line of study.

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She Will Not Be Chosen as in the Past, Says Educator.

Montpelier, Jan. 12.—The first lecture of the women's lecture course was delivered last evening by Dr. Emmett Stevens, associate professor in Teachers' College, Columbia University. Miss Stevens puts responsibility for selection of teachers upon the college and refuted the idea that anybody who can get a college degree is qualified to become a teacher. She said in part:

"All that there is of hope and of promise for the future of the teaching profession is bound up in the hands of the teachers of to-morrow. She is to be more broadly educated than the teacher of to-day; she is to be trained in her college life with more definite consideration for the attributes of bodily and mental health, for the social arts, and for intellectual poise. In other words, the selfhood of the young woman of the future is to be sustained and developed. The physical and the spiritual sides of her nature, as well as the intellectual, must receive the impress of culture. Furthermore, the teacher of to-morrow is to be definitely chosen for her profession and the choice will have to be made by the college which carries on her training."

"When we stop to think of the conditions in the past and at the present time, we realize that the teachers of yesterday and the teachers of to-day have entered the profession wholly through their own choice. If a girl wanted to earn a little more money than her father could provide, or if she had a desire to get away from home and create for herself new social surroundings, it was not a very difficult matter for her to decide that she had entered her school course, the work in English or history or mathematics; the next step in her process of reasoning was the conclusion that she would like to be a teacher; that she would teach English, or history, or mathematics, or Latin. In this way a large number of the teachers of the present have come into the work with no greater fitness for it than a mere fondness for some line of study."

"The element of adaptability to the needs of the profession will receive greater consideration in the choice of the teacher of to-morrow. The college will be called upon to measure her efficiency by the evidence she shows in her college life of ability to control and direct the intellectual, physical and social forces of her own life. The inefficient young woman, the one who has no other qualifications, will not be chosen to assume control and guidance of the habits of thought and action in adolescent youth. The efficiency of the teacher of to-morrow will not be measured merely by her ability to hear the subject matter in the text-

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

There now are 450,000 enfranchised women in the world, according to figures compiled by London suffragettes, of which number 270,000 are Americans.

Secretary MacVeagh has approved the design of a new five-cent piece. It will be plainly severe, bearing the word "Liberty" and date of coinage on one side, instead of a female Liberty head.

Finding the door of his mother's home in Brantley, Pa., locked and having no key, Peter Kinsler backed his mule toward the door, tickle the animal with a straw and the mule kicked the door to pieces.

John H. Cove of Norfolk, Va., a one-time Mosley Ranger, directs in his will that a mausoleum be erected for himself and wife, at a cost of \$100,000, "no more, no less," and specifies minute details of its construction.

Federal Judge Hough has ordered the receivers of the United States Motors company to accept the bid of \$7,650,000 made by representatives of the colored in her school course, the work in English or history or mathematics; the next step in her process of reasoning was the conclusion that she would like to be a teacher; that she would teach English, or history, or mathematics, or Latin. In this way a large number of the teachers of the present have come into the work with no greater fitness for it than a mere fondness for some line of study.

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CASTRO IS NOT RELEASED.

Judge Holt Dismisses His Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

New York, Jan. 12.—The writ of habeas corpus in the case of Cipriano Castro, formerly president of Venezuela, was dismissed by Judge Holt in the United States district court yesterday.

In dismissing the writ Judge Holt ruled that Castro should not be allowed to enter the country until he had obtained a decision of the board. He will therefore remain on Ellis Island.

This sustains the contention of the government, as argued in court Friday by District Attorney Wicks, that the federal courts should not interfere in the case until the board of inquiry at Ellis Island shall have passed on Castro's right to enter this country. The board has not yet announced its findings. When its decision is made known it is thought that Castro may again seek the court's aid.

Fug out of Ellis Island from ferry communication with the city yesterday and made extremely improbable the sitting this afternoon of the board of inquiry. Commissioner Williams said that Castro's case would be taken up certainly to-morrow, however, Castro will have to appear without counsel before the board.

CUT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

W. H. Chapman, Whitehouse, N.H., tells how he did it. "My two children had a very bad cough and the doctor's medicines did them no good. I got a bottle of Foley's Kidney and Liver Compound, and before it was all used the children were free and cured of their cough. I saved a doctor's bill for one 25c bottle of Foley's Kidney and Liver Compound."

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